FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1844. [NO. 1417.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

The undersigned will be glad to settle accounts with all his debtors or creditors, before the 3d of August.

Desiring to leave about that time for New York, he will be glad to fill orders for Law, Medical, or other Books, which he does not usually keep on hand, and which he can thus furnish at very low prices.

E. J. HALE.

July 17, 1844.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

HAS REMOVED to the North East corner of Market Square, lately occupied by Mrs. Shackelford.

July 24, 1844. 16-4w

LINCOLN CASTINGS.

WE have just received a new supply of those superior Lincoln County CASTINGS. They will stand a higher degree of heat, without injury, than any other Castings now in use. We have on hand a large supply and general assortment, about 5,000 pounds. Among which are,—

Bake Pans, Scotch pattern, various sizes,
Biscuit Ovens, do.
Spiders, covered and without covers,
Pots, from ½ gallon to 15 gallons,
Skillets, assorted, from small size to 3¼ qts.
Large Dog Irons, for kitchens,
Small do. for chambers,
Plough Shares,
Wagon Boxes,
Pestles and Mortars,
Large Ovenlids, from 10 to 18 inches.

To which we invite the attention of the public, confident that the purchaser will be satisfied with the quality and price of the article.

COOK & TROY.

July 24, 1844. 16-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at the last Cumberland County Court, having qualified as Executor of the last Will of David Anderson, dec'd. hereby gives notice to those indebted to the Estate, to make payment, and those having claims against it, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

W. J. ANDERSON,
Executor of D. Anderson.

July 18, 1844. 16-3w

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, 3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road, on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-4t

$50 REWARD.

LOST, on Monday the 8th instant, between Col. Watts, in Richmond, and Lilesville, Anson county, a large Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing upwards of $300, with the following Notes, payable to Subscriber, amount not recollected: Jno. B. Holton, Bennet Waters, James L. Terry, Stuart McCotter, Angus Campbell, R. M. Jarral, Geo. Cole, Wm. Freeman, and others. Note on Bostick & McKenzie for $30, E. Crowson $40, R. L. Steele $40, Sam'l Crouch, Jr. $18, Thomas Diggs $40, C. M. Vaughan $50, A. McCaskill, Wm. R. Vaughan $100, Thos. Moody et. al. $200, Matthew and John Watson $100. The following, endorsed to me by R. M. Kay, James Hasty, John Thomas, E. Crowson, Mial Long, Allen McDonald, Thomas Williamson, and John Everitt. Also, Notes on James Legrand to Sam'l Terry, $397; Wm. P. Jennings and Wm. B. McCorkle to C. M. Vaughan, $250; S. V. Simons to Amzy Pauley, $137; E. Sinclair et. al. to C. Robinson, balance, $160; John C. McLaurin to Nancy McKinnon et. al. $166; John C. and Lauchlin McLaurin to Ann Lide, $1475; Stephen Terry et. al. to W. R. Leak, guardian, &c. $225. Sundry Notes and Accounts, endorsed to E. Norton. With Officers' receipts to myself and others, Court papers, &c.

The public is cautioned not to trade for any of the Notes above specified payable to others, as they are now in suit. Nor for any Notes payable to myself, as I will require new Notes for those lost, and give acquittances in full for the old obligations.

The above reward of $50 will be given to any one finding the Pocket Book, and returning it with papers, money, &c. as above specified.

FRANCIS A. TERRY.

Rockingham, N. C., July 18, 1843. 16-2w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined upon removing from his present residence, offers for sale that Valuable Property, situated in the village of Morven, formerly owned and occupied by the late Hugh McKenzie. To persons acquainted with this place, it is needless to say that it is decidedly one of the best Mercantile stands in Anson County,—situated as it is in the midst of the most populous and thriving section of the County. This tract or lot of Land contains Fifty Acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and upon which is a very comfortable and commodious Dwelling House, with all the necessary Out Buildings. Also a capital Store House. All of the said buildings are at this time in good repair. There is also in the yard a Well of never-failing good Water. It is useless for me here to try to convey any thing like an adequate idea of the advantageous location of this Property, either for mercantile operations, or for a private dwelling, but would advise all persons wanting to purchase to view it for themselves, as I am determined to sell. If not disposed of privately by the 31st day of October next, I shall on that day dispose of it at Public Auction on the premises, together with whatever quantity of Corn, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture I may be possessed of at that time. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a portion, however, of the purchase money in Cash would be desirable. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at present in Wadesborough, or to Calvin Myers.

JESSE B. GEORGE.

June 26, 1844. 11-6w

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED!

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

in market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

May 1, 1844. 69-1Ypd

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 18, 1844. 11-tf

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 4, 1844. 10-tf

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

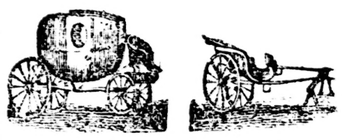
ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Daniel McInnis *vs.* Daniel Graham and Daniel McLeod, Administrators with the Will annexed of Murdoch McInnis, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Daniel Graham to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Mary Gilchrist *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Archibald Gilchrist, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Archibald Rice Henderson resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise this Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LAND, 2½ miles North of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by John Murchison, and recently by Maj. J. S. Pearson, are offered for sale. There are about 90 acres, part of it fine meadow land. About 60 or 70 acres are River bottom, mostly cleared. The houses are ample for the accommodation of a large family. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. WALKER.

Fayetteville, July 17.

Real Estate for sale.

MY HOUSE, AND LOT containing half an acre. The House is now made quite convenient, having been added to considerably since it was first built. There is a very good Spring of water near. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.

W. LUMSDEN.

July 16, 1844. 15-3w

District Court of the United States for the District of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the matter of J. F. Barnes, a Bankrupt: Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Honorable Judge of this Court, for an order to declare Dividends of the estate of the Bankrupt, on the 1st Monday of August next. Creditors and persons in interest are hereby notified thereof.

GEORGE W. MELVIN,
Assignee for the County of Bladen.

Bladen County, July 2, 1844. 14-tIA

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE OUTRAGE ON POPULAR SUFFRAGE PERPETRATED BY JAMES K. POLK.

In the great contest now in progress, we choose to deal as little as possible in personalities, and lay all stress on the Principles and Measures to be established or crushed by the result. The act of James K. Polk, however, by which the State of Mississippi was outraged and the Representation in Congress corrupted, was one so alarmingly, flagrantly wicked in its character, so dangerous as a precedent, and shameful in its every aspect, that we feel constrained to bring it freshly to the minds of our readers, that they may realize how narrow, bitter and dishonest a partisan is now held up by Locofocoism as a candidate for President of this Union.

The facts, (and we shall state them carefully and impartially as if in a witness-box on oath) were as follows:

Martin Van Buren was inaugurated President on the 4th of March, 1837; the old Congress having expired by limitation on the previous day. On the 10th of May, and thereabouts, the Banks suspended Specie Payment, payments of Revenue in any Currency nearly ceased, and the Government was nearly run ashore for funds. Mr. Van Buren summoned the new Congress, to assemble in Extra Session on the 4th of September. Most of the States had already chosen Members of that Congress, or would choose before the 1st of September, but Mississippi and Arkansas neither had chosen nor would seasonably choose in regular course —the former not till 1st November, the latter not till October. In this dilemma, the Governors of the two States severally took the responsibility of appointing Special Elections in each, *expressly specifying that they were to choose Members of Congress for the Extra Session only.* A Special Election was accordingly held in each of these States, and Locofocos elected. The notice was short, the season that at which the greatest number of Southern People are absent from their homes; and the rest did not see fit to make great exertion to fill seats in Congress which were expressly limited to the (necessarily short) Extra Session, when regular Elections were soon to supervene, whereat the whole People would be out and Members be chosen for the regular term. The vote in Mississippi stood:

J. F. H. Claiborne, Loco,	11,203
Sam. J. Gholson, ditto,	9,921
S. S. Prentiss, Whig,	7,143
E. L. Acee, ditto,	6,692

Claiborne and Gholson elected, by some 3,500.

They received regular certificates from the Governor, stating that they had been elected to serve as Representatives in Congress from the State of Mississippi *for the Extra Session*, and departed for Washington.

But now commenced a game of intrigue disgraceful to the actors and to all who countenanced them. The new functionaries resolved to stretch their tenure of office over the *regular* term also! To this end, they declined exhibiting to the House their regular certificates of Election, but procured from the Secretary of State a certificate of the state of the poll, and presented this to the House. The House did not half understand this manœuvre, but on the 3d of October an extraneous resolution, founded on an *ex parte* presentment of facts, was put through the House, declaring that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson were duly elected Members *of the 25th Congress!*

Meantime, the Governor issued his Proclamation for a General Election, setting forth that "two Members of the 25th Congress" were among the officers to be chosen. But a portion of the Locos, perceiving that their defeat, on a full vote and in the existing state of the country, was inevitable, resolved to disregard the Governor's decision and not vote for Members, trusting to the Loco-Foco majority in the House to keep in Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson. Another portion, however, seeing that here was an attempt to commit a great fraud and wrong—since they knew full well that the People had voted for Members, not for the entire term but for the Extra Session only, went forward and voted as usual. The result was declared—

S. S. Prentiss, Whig,	13,547
Thos. J. Word, ditto,	12,144
J. F. H. Claiborne, Loco,	5,990
Sam'l J. Gholson, ditto,	5,869

Prentiss and Word chosen by some 7,000.

They of course went on to Washington and claimed their seats (at the regular Session,) but found them absurdly occupied by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson!—who insisted that the people, though they had meant to choose them only for a six-days' term, had saddled themselves with them for two years and could not escape them!

Let us glance a moment at the rival case. Arch. Yell in July was chosen from Arkansas for the Extra Session, and served through it. In October *he was again chosen for the regular two years* at the regular Election, presented his credentials founded on that Election, and took his seat without question. Now this same Yell voted to keep in Claiborne and Gholson and shut out Prentiss and Word, yet he declared that *if he had not received a majority in October, he would have relinquished his seat!*

On the 30th of January, the House, in regular Session, passed a resolution by Hon. John Bell of Tennessee declaring that which declared Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson duly elected Members of the 25th Congress: Yeas 119; Nays 82, against the usurpers, including a majority of those largely interested in the Van Buren. On the 1st of February that month a resolution had been offered, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Messrs. S. S. Prentiss and T. J. Word are not Members of the 25th Congress, and are not entitled to seats in this House as such."

This resolution was in palpable contradiction to the common sense and honest judgment of every intelligent man in the land. Certainly *some* Members of Congress had been chosen from that State; the House decided that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson were not the men: who then but Prentiss and Word? They had received a large majority of the votes, at the regular Election, appointed and held on the regular day, when Members of Congress were uniformly chosen; the notice for that Election expressly declared that it was to choose Members for the full term, as that for the Special Election at which Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson had been chosen, specified that it was an Election for the *Extra* Session only. Now it is easy to see that here was a chance for the technical objection interposed by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, that Members could not be chosen for a *part* of a term, unless for the whole remainder of it, and that Messrs. C. and G. were so elected for the whole term. But it is manifest that this is to interpose a legal point to defeat a moral right and to nullify the voice of the People. If the election of Messrs. C. and G. was invalid—if Mississippi had no *right* to choose Members for a part of a term—that could not give to her special election an intent and effect never contemplated by it—could not defeat her clearly expressed purpose in choosing Messrs. Prentiss and Word, by a much larger vote and a larger majority, for the full term. All these considerations, and many more were pressed with unsurpassed cogency and eloquence, especially by Mr. Prentiss, who was heard in vindication of his right, through the debates on this occasion; until at last the House divided: Yeas 117; Nays 117: so the resolution was lost, until *James K. Polk, Speaker, gave the casting vote in the affirmative and turned the fairly chosen Representatives of Mississippi out of the House.* The vote of *Archibald Yell*, who held his seat by just such a certificate as Messrs. Prentiss and Word offered, *made* the tie, and James K. Polk untied it by turning Mississippi out of doors! So the Governor was compelled to order still *another* Election in April, when Prentiss and Word were triumphantly returned to their seats.

It was on the occasion of James K. Polk's giving this most unrighteous and anti-republican casting vote that Mr. Clay is reported by Gholson, (who appears to have been just mean enough to eves-drop conversation) to have told Polk to 'Go home, where he belonged.' But Mr. Clay spoke no word within the hearing of Polk—his deep indignation at the iniquity he saw perpetrated from the Chair rose to his lips, but was only overheard by those immediately around him. We rejoice to know that it was no *Member* of Congress, but an interloper, who would descend to so paltry a meanness as to publish what he had thus overheard.

PARTIES AND THEIR USES.

In his speech at Raleigh, Mr. Clay spoke of political parties, and justly remarked that "they are highly useful when not factious, and are controlled by public virtue and patriotism: but when the *country* is lost sight of, and the interests of the *party* become paramount to the interests of the *country*—when the Government is seized by a party, and is not administered for the benefit of the people, but to advance the purposes and selfish aims of itself, or rather its *leaders*, then is such a party, whatever may be the popular name it may assume, highly detrimental and dangerous."

These are truths which it behooves every freeman to ponder well. Party ties have heretofore bound individuals, and do still bind them, in chains of adamant. "I know well," said a friend to us the other day, "the difficulty of breaking the chain that binds a man to his party, even long after he has made up his mind that his party is wrong, and that it is his *duty* to abandon it, for I have had experience upon this subject. Long after I had determined within myself to join the Whigs, I found it difficult to separate from those with whom I had acted, but who I knew were not acting upon patriotic motives. The dread of ridicule, of slander, of sneers, of attempts to do me injury, long prevented me from making an open declaration, and becoming a free and independent man; but I did this at last, and now, thank God, I feel that I *am* a free man, and that I am acting that part which my country demands at my hands. I want nothing—nothing save good laws, well, steadily, and honestly administered. If I can have these, my business is better than any office in the gift of the President, nor would I accept one from him."

How many's experience and feelings did this man express? Many thousands, we have no doubt. We are sure there are thousands in this State, at this time, who feel the chain of party galling their wrists and ankles, and would fain get rid of it, but are fearful, as our friend was, of being scoffed at, turned into ridicule, injured in his business, or something of the kind. Well, the time will come, we have not the least doubt, when they will make a crowning effort, and throw off the nightmare of party that presses them to death, and whose hideous grimaces they so much fear. One effort, one resolute, manful effort, and the work is accomplished.

United States Gazette.

East Boston.—The island of East Boston was purchased about ten years since at the rate of about *one hundred dollars per acre;* and land recently been sold there, we understand at the rate of *fifty thousand dollars per* . The wharf property to East Boston now worth more than the whole island cost ten years ago. Very few spots of earth in this country, or probably in any other, has advanced in value with such rapidity as East Boston.

Bunker Hill Aurora.

Jew's Revenge.—A fellow said to a Jew—"Do you know they hang Jews and jackasses together in England?" "I did'nt," replied the Israelite, "but if it be true it is fortunate that you and I are not there."

WHIG DOCTRINE.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN MANUAL LABOR.—We give below an extract from a speech made at Buffalo, by Daniel Webster, in the year 1833, in reply to an address made to him by the manufacturers and mechanics of that city. It is an admirable exposition of Whig principles, so far as the tariff is concerned, and presents a singular contrast to the doctrines maintained by Messrs. Polk, Dallas and their supporters:

"My sentiments, gentlemen, on the tariff question are generally known. In my opinion a just and leading object in the whole system is the *encouragement and protection of American manual labor.* I confess that every day's experience convinces me more and more of the high propriety of regarding this object. Our Government is made for all, not for a few. Its object is to promote the greatest good of the whole; and this ought to be kept constantly in view in its administration. The far greater number of those who maintain the Government belong to what may be called the industrial or productive classes of the community. With us labor is not depressed, ignorant, and unintelligent. On the contrary, it is active, spirited, enterprising, seeking its own rewards, and laying up for its own competence and its own support. The motive to labor is the great stimulus to our society; and no system is wise or just which does not afford this stimulus as far as it may. *The protection of American labor against the injurious competition of foreign labor*, so far at least as respects general handicraft productions, is known historically to have been one end designed to have been obtained by establishing the Constitution; and the constitutional power to accomplish it ought never to be surrendered or compromised in any degree."

The Louisville Journal of Tuesday says: "The poor Locofocos were funny enough yesterday to fire guns on account of the Louisiana elections. Bang! bang! went their gun by the hour. This is about the queerest proceeding we ever heard of in all our lives. We understand that Mr. P., an honest Locofoco, went up where they were blazing away, and asked what they were firing about. "Oh it is for the Louisiana elections," said H. "For the Louisiana elections!" said P., "why I thought you were a Democrat. Is this a *Whig* crowd?" "No," said H., "we are all Democrats, but then we are firing for the Louisiana elections." "Have not the Whigs gained a member of Congress in the New Orleans district by a large majority?" said P. "Yes," said H., 'but that's nothing." Bang! "If they have not gained a member of Congress in the Alexandria district, have they not at least reduced our majority of five hundred at the former election to almost nothing!" said P. "Yes," said H., "but that isn't much." Bang! "Haven't they carried the Legislature, and even secured a larger majority on joint ballot than they had last year?" said P. "Yes," said H. "I suppose they have, but that's not worth talking about." "Well," said P., "if the Whigs have done all this in the State bordering on Texas, where they expected a defeat, and where we had no doubt of sweeping every thing before us by overwhelming majorities, what in the world makes you fire guns?" "Why, the truth is," said H., "we have the powder on hand, and, as the Whigs are going to fire, we want to be beforehand with them."

Changes on the Coast.—Lieut. Maury, in his paper on the Gulf Stream and current of the sea, read before the National Institute, and since published in the Literary Messenger, introduces a remarkable fact relative to Roanoke Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina. Two hundred and fifty years ago Sir Francis Drake entered Albemarle Sound through Roanoke Inlet with his fleet; and where the inlet was then is now a sand bank above the reach of the highest tides. Only seventy years ago it was navigable for vessels drawing twelve feet of water.

A Thrilling Incident.—The Amherst Cabinet contains a letter describing the melancholy event lately mentioned in this paper of the blowing up of a powder mill at Danby, (Vt.) causing the death of three boys, and adds: "Mr. Smith was the first to rush to the scene of ruin; he caught up the first boy he came to, whose features were so disfigured as not to be readily recognised, yet alive and possessing his senses; as he was bearing him away from the scene of calamity, he said [illegible] whose boy are you? The little sufferer looking him in the face, with tender emotion said, *I am your boy, Pa!*—And the poor lad died in a few hours after."

Size of London.—London is now, beyond all doubt, the largest and most populous city in the world. It may somewhat assist the imagination in forming a conception of its immensity when we reflect that its present population is equal to that of the six New England States, viz. Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Severe Punishment.—A man in Silesia was lately arraigned for bigamy. On the trial it appeared that he had successively married *nine wives*, all of whom were in court. The judges decreed that the best punishment would be to make him live hereafter with the whole nine. The *unhappy* prisoner pleaded for capital punishment on hearing their decision, but without effect.—The court was inexorable!

The Locofocos of Louisville tied a live coon upon the cross-tree of their hickory pole with the cruel and disgraceful design of starving him to death, but the sagacious animal not only freed himself as soon as he began to grow a little sharp-set, but also gnawed off one of the principal ropes attached to the flag, and down went the standard of Locofocoism into the mud and dust of the streets.—*Harrisburg Intell.*

"I really cannot sing, believe me, sir," was the reply of a young lady to an empty fop. "I am rather inclined to believe, madam, that you are fishing for compliments." "No, sir, I never fish in such shallow streams."

Communications.

CARTHAGE, July 23, 1844.

Agreeably to public notice given, the Delegates from the counties composing the 6th Electoral District of North Carolina, met at Carthage, Moore County, on Tuesday the 23d July, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be run on the Whig ticket as Elector for said District.

The following Delegates appeared from their respective Counties, viz:

Cumberland—John D. Cameron, Esq., Christopher Munroe, Alex. D. McLean.

Chatham—Benj. J. Houze, Esq., Jas. L. Haughton, Wm. C. Campbell, William A. Hayes, John T. Barber.

Moore—Major D. McDougald, Wm. Shaw, Esq., Corn's Dunlap, Esq., Abraham Stutts, Esq., John Jones, Wm. Moore, Dr. C. Chalmers, Gen. W. D. Dowd, Joab Cheek, Duncan Murchison, Esq., Malcom Shaw, Esq., Jas. D. Rush, Wesley McIver, W. M. McBryde, Hugh C. McLean, Absalom Kelly, Esq., Capt. John McIver, Dr. S. C. Bruce, Malcoin McCrummen, John Tyson, Sen., Jesse Bean, Esq., C. H. Dowd, Capt. D. M. R. McIntosh, Bailey Williamson, Esq, Duncan T. Graham.

Montgomery—Thomas Pemberton.

Randolph—Robert Walker, George Makepeace, Jonathan Worth, Esq., Noah Smitherman, Joseph A. Worth.

On motion of Thomas Pemberton of Montgomery, Jonathan Worth of Randolph was appointed President of the Convention; and having been conducted to the Chair by Dr. C. Chalmers of Moore, and Alex. D. McLean of Cumberland, he explained the object of the Convention in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of Gen. W. D. Dowd, Wm. M. McBryde and Alex. D. McLean were appointed Secretaries of the Convention.

On motion of Dr. C. Chalmers, a Committee, consisting of one from each County, was appointed to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. Whereupon the following gentlemen were selected: Robt. Walker of Randolph, Dr. C. Chalmers of Moore, Christopher Munroe of Cumberland, B. J. Houze of Chatham, and Thomas Pemberton of Montgomery, who after having retired a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Pursuant to a proposed Convention to be held for the sixth Electoral District of North Carolina, we, the Delegates from the several Counties composing said District, under a deep sense of entire unanimity, and feeling, that if there ever was a time when all the interests of the country called upon us to sacrifice individual preferences for the public good, that time is the present, do pledge ourselves to exert all honorable efforts in the support of our principles: Taking as extensive a view of the political aspect of things as circumstances will admit, we hesitate not to proclaim to our District, that upon the choice of a President in November next depends in a great degree the perpetuity of our Government. For it must be apparent to all who have looked into political affairs, that the rapid strides of executive power within the last fifteen years, warn us of the approach of that *one man* principle which has swept away all preceding republics. Deeming this a fit occasion to express our opinions of the true issues before the country, we hesitate not to lay before the people the question of a United States Bank; one which we do the more cheerfully because on a former occasion our friends of the opposition charged us with having suppressed it. Upon this subject we leave them no longer in doubt. Upon the interesting subject of a Tariff we will not detain you, because the opposition, through their Candidate for the Presidency, and by their vote on Mr. McKay's Bill at the last session of Congress, have taken the same views as ours. The next question which would seem to claim your attention is the proceeds of the public lands. This is a point in the Whig Creed from which we cannot consent to depart, without expressing our determination to maintain and carry out the doctrines so clearly laid down by our distinguished leaders. Another and most important subject of consideration is that of an economical administration of Government. And here we take occasion to call upon those who have not given themselves up to believe every thing which party dictation may suggest, to stop for one moment, and contrast the statements made by the opposition in regard to public expenditures of the Whigs and that which actually exists. Our doctrine is Economy and so say our Democratic friends. But how does this comport with the enormous expenditures under Mr. Van Buren? That expenditure amounting for the four years he occupied the Presidential Chair to the aggregate sum of $120,418,454 36, being an annual average of $30,104,623 59. It requires but half an eye to discover that an economy has been practised by the Whigs wherever they have held control, resulting in an expenditure of more than ten millions less each year of their Administration than during that of Mr. Van Buren. But we will pass on. If you desire to see your country prosper; if you desire to put in high places men of worth, of integrity, who follow in the footsteps of Washington, of Jefferson, and other great expounders of the Constitution, who know the true interests of the country and sanction such measures as the Whigs now advocate, sustain Henry Clay for the Presidency. Do this and a bleeding country will no longer writhe under the blow of an enemy of your institutions. Gather round the great standard bearer of our cause, inviting the return of those purer days of the Republic, in an economical administration of the government, in the establishment of a sound currency, in a restriction of the Veto power, in a Tariff for revenue with incidental protection to all classes of society, and the States enjoying the full benefit of their respective shares of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Do this and your country will again smile, posterity will call us blessed, and we shall hail with joy many a returning spring time of prosperity.

In pursuance of the purposes for which the Convention has assembled, not only for the choice of an Elector, but also to declare our confidence in the principles he advocates, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, in the full and perfect discharge of their duties, express their hearty concurrence and unwavering confidence in the great principles of the Whig party; principles having their origin in the purest patriotism, based upon the wisest calculations, and sustained by the fullest experience of their utility; whose object it is to place our common country upon that proud elevation to which nature has so clearly destined it, by rescuing it from the hands of ruthless demagogues at home, and from the slavery of destructive influence abroad.

Resolved, That this Convention enthusiastically continue to urge the claims of the man to whom these principles have ever been as his very existence, which are embodied in every page of his history and illustrated by every act of his life, to the confidence and support of the people of North Carolina,—who in first nominating him to the highest office in the gift of the people saw in Henry Clay, the Patriot whose fidelity has never been questioned—the Statesman whose prudence and foresight was never disappointed—the Orator whose voice has always sounded for freedom and his country.

Resolved, That in Theodore Frelinghuysen, the Whigs have a man whose principles are *known*, whose abilities are acknowledged, whose honor is untarnished, whose patriotism is incorruptible, and whose virtue and morality are unimpeachable.

Resolved, That we have seen with delight, the gallant bearing of our noble champion in the cause of truth, William A. Graham; and have no fear that in his hands the Whig flag will ever trail in the dust.

Resolved, That with such men, uniting wisdom, virtue and experience in their characters, the open and avowed *principles* of the Whig party must be triumphant over the uncertain, wavering, and inconstant *measures* of our opponents.

Resolved, That we recommend Maurice Q. Waddell, of Chatham County, as the Whig Elector for this District.

On motion of Dr. C. Chalmers, a Committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Waddell and inform him of his nomination; which being done, Mr. Waddell appeared before the Convention and manifested his acceptance, entertaining the Convention at the same time with an exposition of the principles of the Whig party, in a manner creditable to himself, and altogether acceptable to the Convention. Indeed, had not the time allotted to the Convention expired, the fabric of Democracy, which was made to shake to its very centre, would have tumbled to the very earth.

On motion of J. D. Cameron of Cumberland, the following gentlemen were appointed as assistant Electors: John B. Kelly of Moore, B. J. Houze of Chatham, Wm. B. Wright of Cumberland, Dr. John H. Montgomery of Montgomery, Eben. Nehus of Stanly, Jonathan Worth of Randolph.

On motion of Dr. Bruce, the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Register.

On motion of ——, the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the President for the dignified manner in which he presided over the Convention.

On motion of Thomas Pemberton, this Convention adjourned.

WM. M. McBRYDE, } *Sec'a.*
A. D. McLEAN, }

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

MAJOR JOHN DAVIDSON.

Mr. Gales: Having seen the charge of Toryism made against Major John Davidson, the maternal grandfather of the Hon. W. A. Graham, the Whig Candidate for Governor, by two of the scurrilous Democratic prints of this State, to-wit: the Jeffersonian and Standard, I have thought it due to the Democrats of the State, that they should see the mendacious effrontery of these organs in the face of the records of the Country. I do it, that honest men may know that these organs are wholly reckless—alike destitute of character and of truth. To pretend to defend the patriotism of Major Davidson, is idle. He died but a few years since, and his long and patriotic life is but too well known. Besides, who can be made to believe that that lion-hearted, bold, daring, gallant youth, Joseph Graham, (the late Gen. Joseph Graham and father of W. A. Graham,) who offered himself up a sacrifice for his Country's Independence, who was literally shot and hewn to pieces by the British and Tories at Charlotte—who can believe that he would have taken to his bosom, covered with scars not yet healed, the daughter of one who had co-operated with those who had inflicted these wounds. Aye, sir, cast your eyes upon our Candidate, Wm. A. Graham, and tell me if in that noble mien, there is to be seen one stain of Toryism. Bid Tories look upon him—look in his eye, and let their cowardly cheeks blanch at his presence—they do blanch, and their sinking hearts are in deep despondency.

But to the records: John Davidson, with Martin Phifer, was a member of the Legislature which sat at Newbern, 25th January, 1773.

He was likewise a member with Thomas Polk, at the session of 4th Dec. 1773.

About this time, the Legislature and Governor began to quarrel; and to annoy the members, particularly those from the West, who resided a great way from Newbern, the Governor would prorogue the Assembly frequently and for short times, so that it was entirely inconvenient to the members to attend. On the 21st December, 1773, the Governor prorogued the Legislature, which met on the 4th of the month, to March 1st, 1774. On 1st March, 1774, but few members went. Mr. Davidson did not attend—Mr. Polk did. On the 25th of the month, the Governor prorogued the Assembly to May 25th, 1774. From some cause the Legislature did not assemble on that day, nor did it meet again until April 4, 1775, at which time Mecklenburg sent no members, and it sat but three days, and on the 8th April, Gov. Martin dissolved the Assembly, or prorogued it *sine die*. So that we find Major Davidson, one of the last Representatives of Mecklenburg under the Royal Government, and a member of that body, who resisted the encroachment of the Crown, which led to a separation. Major John Davidson was a member of the glorious Mecklenburg Convention that declared Independence.—Let us look to the record: Although his name does not appear to the copy printed in our Statute Book, which was taken from the proceedings of the Legislature in 1831, yet it does appear to the Declaration of Independence, preserved by Gen. Davie, and filed in the Executive Office, which copy Gov. Stokes certifies he saw as far back as 1793. (The original was destroyed by fire at Charlotte about 1800.) No doubt this is a true copy, as Gen. Davie was an active man in the Revolution, was altogether familiar with the proceedings at Charlotte, and was afterwards Governor of the State.* A copy of this Declaration is found in "Jones' Defence of North Carolina." John Davidson is there put down as a member of the Convention, page 299, but, take notice, Ezekiel Polk's name is not there!

In 1831, the Legislature appointed a Committee, to arrange the Documents and report upon this subject, consisting of Messrs. Thos. G. Polk, John Bragg, Sam'l. Alexander, Lewis D. Henry, and Alex. McNeill. Among the statements by them reported, and by the Legislature printed, is the statement of Major John Davidson hereto [illegible] October, 1830. He says:

"I received your notice of the 25th of last month, requesting information relative to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. As I am, perhaps, the only person living, who was a member of that Convention, (having *for advanced in years*, and not having any mind frequently directed to that circumstance for some years, I can give you but a succinct history of that transaction.

And this is the old Patriot, [illegible] on the insolent upstarts of the present [illegible] a Tory!

On 9th Sept. 1775, the Provincial Congress, which took the offices of the state into their hands, and organized the Militia for War, appointed for the Mecklenburg Regiment, Thomas Polk, Colonel, Adam Alexander, Lieut. Col., John Phifer, 1st Major, John Davidson, 2d Major.

On 22d April, 1776, the same body appointed, Adam Alexander, Colonel, J. Phifer, Lt. Col., John Davidson, 1st Major.

These libellers may call Washington a Tory, with as much propriety as they call John Davidson one.

BREVARD.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

COL. POLK.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives it seems has the very improper privilege of selecting what sort of Chair he shall sit in when he presides over the deliberations of that branch of Congress—of pleasing his own fancy in the matter—of ordering the Chair, and making "Uncle Sam" pay the bill! *Mr. Polk* when he was Speaker, appears to have had a very expensive fancy in such matters! If nature had created him a *woman*, he would have made a bad wife to a poor man! He [if he had been a *woman* and Wise does not appear to have regarded him as much superior] would have made his husband scratch his head when the Milliner's, Upholsterer's and Dry Goods bills were brought in, with a double rap on the knocker!

The Nashville Republican Banner brings to light a not very important, but a very curious official document—the cost of Polk's Chair of State when he was Speaker! In our opinion it beats Van's spoons, and all the "*Democratic*" extravagance in fitting up the East Room.

Mr. Polk, says the Banner, is prone to dwell with great emphasis and pathos on "Republican simplicity" which he professes to hold in the greatest veneration. It illustrates his sincerity in his *profession*—(a profession never costs any thing, but a few words, though Polk's Chair did) by the following (no doubt:) authentic statements of facts.

COL. POLK'S GORGEOUS CHAIR.

"We give below an exact copy of the workman's bill for making this "Democratic" Chair, as it was presented to and paid by Congress:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1st, 1838.

The House of Representatives
of the U. States of America.
Dr. to Buch & Oliver, Upholsters,
405, Broadway, N. York.

To Crimson Velvet Chair for the Speaker		165 00
To 27 yards of Silk Bullion fringe, with gimp head, per yard $24		648 00
To 13 yards of Silk and Worsted do 9		117 00
To 4 pair of Crimson Silk drapery Tassels	35	140 00
To 2 pair of do do large,	45	90 00
To 20 yards of Silk Cable Cord	2	40 00
To 2 large Silk Slides	6	12 00
To 11 pieces India Satin Damask	30	330 00
To 152 yds. Crimson Florence Silk	1 05	159 60
To 143 yds. of Muslin Interlinings	12½	17 86
To iron fixtures		43 00
To Shield and Ornaments		139 00
To making Curtain over Speaker's Chair		40 00
To boxing and Packing		20 00
To Freight and Cartage		12 44
To expense and time in the Summer to measure		50 00
Do. do. to put up Curtain		50 00
Do. do. do. of man to assist		50 00
To 3 yds. of Silk and Worsted Fringe $9		27 00
To 18 do. Crimson Orris Lace 18¾		3 37½
		$2154 27½
Cr. by cash on account,		1500 00
Balance due,		$654 27½

Gentlemen,

I have examined this bill, as the manufacturer of the fringe, tassels and rope, and find the prices to be the usual Upholsterer's charge.

(Signed,) JOHN JOHNSON,
437, Broadway.

New York, Feb. 13, 1839.

I have the best reason to believe that the charges made in the written bill are such as afford to the undertakers of the work nothing more than reasonable profit, and such as are paid by private persons for the same materials and labor.

(Signed,) T. L. SMITH.

Feb. 26, 1839."

Mr. T. L. Smith was the Register of the Treasury, and a Democrat. The chair on which Col. Bell sat when speaker, cost about $30. We submit the case without another word.

Mr. Speaker Bell's chair cost $30—Polk's $2,154! We think our old Speaker's chair in the House of Delegates —which *was* there at least, until the disastrous changes made in the Hall under the auspices of the Democratic Regime and the Democratic Clerk of late years—could not have cost even in England, a larger sum! This "Republican simplicity" did not suit Mr. Polk, and we have here the items of expense of a chair, more costly, we venture to say at a guess, than any ever known in actual use throughout the world, or described in any Arabian Nights' Entertainments. It is but a small matter—we confess it to be so—but *it is* an item to shew, among ten thousand others, that "Republican Simplicity" in this country has been alone practised in public affairs by those who make no parade of patent and exclusive "Democracy", and that prodigal and profligate waste and extravagance in public affairs, have invariably originated with the pretended exclusive lovers of the "Dear People."

General Jackson has another letter on the Political Questions of the day and in approbation of the Democratic nominees, in yesterday's Enquirer. We should not be surprised to hear the General dubbed the "Manifold Letter Writer."

Richmond Compiler.

We were amused, on Thursday, by a most worthy and estimable Loco Foco, who acted as one of the Marshals in the Loco Foco procession of last Saturday evening. "I am," said he, "a betting man, and I never hesitate to bet when I think I am likely to win. But upon this Presidential Election, I swear I'll make no bet except that Mr. Clay *will not get the vote either of Texas or Canada.*"

Louisville Journal.

Whig.—The term "Whig" is said to have been given [illegible] the liberal party in England by [illegible] in Cromwell's time, from the mill [illegible] which was "We Hope In God."

[illegible] Richmond Enquirer is [illegible] ing succor of [illegible] and soliciting his co-operation in [illegible] ong the election of Polk. This is a [illegible] ecious commentary upon the loud vaunts of the invincibility of the Polkites! And the request comes too with a peculiar grace from gentlemen, who have just robbed the poor Captain of his only capital—his Texan thunder—and set up a candidate upon that hook alone!

Richmond Whig.

GOVERNOR SWAIN.

The "Signal" and "Standard" have both made a most gratuitous assault upon Governor Swain, because on the 4th of July, being in his native County, among his old friends and neighbors, in obedience to a call made upon him, he addressed a public assembly. Nothing is brought forward to show that his talk was a political one, but, on the contrary, the inference is strong from the published account, that he did not allude at all to party topics. Indeed, the "Highland Messenger," speaking of some remarks made by him, at Hendersonville, expressly says—

"Gov. Swain being called out, made a short Address, *exempt from the politics of the day*, that was replete with learning and interest, which pleased his audience, and did honor to his head and heart."

Let it be remembered too, that Gov. Swain's presence was purely accidental. He usually spends his vacations in that delightful Country, where he owns considerable property, and his visit had no connection with the Festival alluded to.

But, even if Gov. Swain had, under the circumstances, made a political Speech, there would be no just ground for censure. We grant that it would not look well in the President of our University, to be making a pilgrimage over the State like Gen. Saunders. But a man's being at the head of a Literary Institution, certainly does not estop him from the expression of his political opinions among his old friends and neighbors. It might as well be said, that he ought not to vote, lest he thereby exercise an improper influence on the Students. But we are confident from our knowledge of Gov. Swain, and his proverbial caution and discretion, that not one word escaped his lips, on the occasion alluded to, that the most fastidious Loco Foco could have objected to, unless, indeed, it is considered rank heresy to advocate the diffusion of learning in any shape.

These attempts to excite vulgar prejudices against Literary Institutions, are among the worst signs of the times.—*Raleigh Register.*

LISTEN FARMERS AND MECHANICS!

A London paper states that £44,000 ($200,000) have been raised by subscription in that city, for the purpose of circulating *FREE TRADE TRACTS* in the United States. These Tracts are printed in the City of New York and sent out into the several States. During the late canvass, thousands were printed at the *Locofoco Office of the NEW YORK EVENING POST*, and distributed among the People of Connecticut—*ALL PAID FOR BY BRITISH GOLD!* We would not be surprised if this State, between this and the election should be flooded with them—as has been done within the last three or four weeks with Amos Kendall's infamous tracts, defamatory of Mr. Clay's character. The ostensible object of such an unholy, *Anti-American* proceeding, is to defeat HENRY CLAY, our best friend, and DESTROY THE TARIFF, and reduce our *FARMERS AND MECHANICS* to a level with *BRITISH PAUPERS!* Let the People see well to this matter, let them eschew the candidates supported and upheld by BRITISH GOLD, and stand by, and support those who go for *AMERICAN INTERESTS—for OUR OWN COUNTRY AGAINST THE WORLD!* People of North Carolina, are you willing to see such a deplorable state of affairs brought upon the country? If you are not—come forth in your might, and with a general rush, lay Locofocoism flat—give the Whig Candidates your undivided support. Let no appeal of the Locos—these BRITISH ADVOCATES—cause you to vote for *any of their* MEN!

But as the Cincinnati Gazette aptly remarks, should not the feelings of every true hearted American, be those of indignation and contempt for a nation, which, while she is striving to induce us to adopt a system which she utterly repudiates herself—while she will not admit a barrel of flour into her ports under $3; nor a bushel of wheat under 60 cents; nor a barrel of our beef under $4; nor a hundred weight of pork under $2; nor a pound of our manufactured tobacco under a duty of 1200 per cent. on its value! ask us to throw open our ports to the introduction of every thing she has to dispose of, free of duty! And this insolent position she calls *free trade*, and Locofocoism—yes, those who call themselves *DEMOCRATS!* sustain her (England) in it! Which we ask, is the BRITISH PARTY—who the defenders of foreign interests in PREFERENCE TO OUR OWN? The cause of Locofocoism is to be aided with British Gold, and the interest of England is to be advanced by the efforts of Locofocoism! KEEP THAT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Repudiation Checked.—The Supreme Court of Connecticut has given a decision in relation to the bonds issued by the Corporation of the borough to aid in constructing the Housatonic railroad, and which the citizens have attempted to repudiate. The decision of the Court declares that the private property of the city is liable to be seized for the payment of the debt.

THE "FAIR PROPOSITION."

These numbers, which obtained some celebrity in February, March and April, in Virginia and throughout the South, West and Southwest, are about to be issued in Pamphlet form by the subscriber, (who is not however their author.) Their discussion of the Bank and Tariff questions is regarded as superior in historical detail and accuracy, as well as force, to the treatment of those great questions by any other author whatever, and they are alleged to have produced the most decisive effects on popular opinion from Maryland to the Gulf of Mexico.

Clubs and associations throughout the slave holding States are requested to forward their requisitions for the Pamphlet edition to the subscriber at Richmond, the letters post paid, and the money or acceptances enclosed.

In the next number of the Country Whig, the undersigned will more minutely state the terms of the Pamphlet publication. His object is merely now to advise the Whig Party of the slave holding States, that in obedience to multifarious calls from the Southwest Public, especially, there will be immediately struck off a Pamphlet edition, printed on good paper, and with a dedication to the people of Virginia and North Carolina.

The Central Whig State Committee of Vigilance at its last session, adopted the following resolution:

"That it be recommended to the Clay Whig Clubs generally, to give a free circulation to the Numbers of the "Fair Proposition."

R. T. DANIEL, *Chairman.*

On Friday I will communicate more particularly with the public; meanwhile the various Clubs are requested to consider the subject, and the Whig papers throughout the slaveholding States especially, to give this notice an insertion.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

Richmond, July 23d, 1844.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

We noticed recently an assertion that the Imports of the U. States for the current year would amount to One Hundred and Fifty Millions! Ever since they recovered from their terror that the Tariff would destroy Commerce, shut out Imports, and annihilate the Revenue, the Loco Foco press have been hard on the opposite tack, and frightening their readers with tales of enormous Importations and excessive Revenue. They are wrong both ways. The Imports and Revenue will be heavy this year, for our markets were comparatively bare of Foreign Goods, and the Country, feeling the impulse of a rising Prosperity, has imported freely. But we do not believe the Imports of this year will reach One Hundred and Twenty Millions, and they may not reach one Hundred and Ten Millions. They will fall far below the Imports of 1841. *The Republic* has procured from our Custom House the following official table:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the Imports and Exports of the District of New York, during the first six months of the year* 1843, *and the first six months of the year* 1844.

Imports.	1843.	1844.
Paying duty,	12,886,411	32,023,702
Free,	11,944,264	6,656,260
Total,	24,830,675	38,679,962
Duties,	$4,646,271	$11,421,597
Exports.		
Domestic goods,	8,659,672	14,676,724
Foreign goods,	2,185,885	2,442,310
Total,	$10,836,557	$17,119,034

Custom House, New York, July 16, 1844.

The increased import it appears is only about 14,000,000 in excess of last year, and the increase in exports is $7,000,000.

The Imports of the whole Union in good part arrive at this Port, while our Exports are shipped more considerably from Southern ports—hence the disparity above exhibited.

N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Frelinghuysen.—Judge Pirtle and Mr. Prentice of Louisville, finding a steady and industrious effort made in that region to identify Mr. Frelinghuysen with the Native Americans; and worse still to induce the belief that he was seeking by law, and through a concerted Protestant action, to bring about a union of Church and State, for the purpose of putting down the Catholics, requested him to inform them as to his views on these subjects. To their letter he returned the following response:

NEW YORK, July 5, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Your favor is duly received, and its inquiries are cheerfully answered. Since my residence in this city as Chancellor of the University I have felt it to be my duty to its interests to retire very much from party politics, excepting so far as the sacred right of suffrage was concerned. I have had no connexion with the Native American party, nor have I now. I have never spoken but in decided condemnation of the mob scenes of violence and blood in Philadelphia, and have had nothing to do with the matter or division of the school fund between Catholics and Protestants in New York. Indeed, your inquiry is the first intimation I have had that such a subject has been agitated. Allow me to say, gentlemen, in the general, that I cherish the principles of our Constitution, which allow full freedom of conscience and forbid all religious tests and establishments, as sacred and fundamental.

Yours, very respectfully,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Messrs. Henry Pirtle and Geo. D. Prentice.

Thus another falsehood, or rather train of falsehoods is exploded. The truth is, there is no more liberal man in the country, both in religious and political matters, than Theodore Frelinghuysen. He is decided in his own views, as every man ought to be. But he is equally decided in allowing the same freedom of conscience to all. His whole life enforces the truth of his declaration in the above letter: "I cherish the principles of our Constitution, which allow full freedom of conscience and forbid all religious tests and establishments, as sacred and fundamental."

THE TEXAS QUESTION IN TENNESSEE.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG OF JULY 16.

The Hon. John W. Crockett, writing to the editor of this paper from Paris, West Tennessee, upon business, adds the following postscript, which, though not probably designed for publication, we take the liberty of transferring to our columns. The apology for this will be found in the heartfelt gratification which the perusal of the noble Whig sentiments of the worthy and distinguished writer has afforded us, and which we are sure will be participated in by our readers generally:

"It gives me great pleasure to assure you, without partiality or prejudice, that in politics all is right in this quarter. The spirit of '40 is completely rekindled, and it is obvious to the most superficial observer that 'State pride' will be the ruin of Polk, so far as the Western District is concerned. The Texas humbug is already exploded. The Locofoco leaders disgusted every body here, and killed themselves off by their hypocrisy in pretending that they did not wish to see the question of annexation have the slightest bearing on the Presidential election. They have now thrown off the mask, but not until they could wear it no longer; and I honestly believe it will be so perfectly dead in a month that the most unscrupulous of them will be ashamed to mention it. We are all for the acquisition of Texas upon proper principles and conditions; but not a single Whig, so far as I can learn, has been or can be gulled into the support of Polk on this issue.

"You know I am peculiarly situated. Texas is the grave of my father, and I am warmly and zealously in favor of her annexation as soon as it can be done upon principles consistent with the honor and integrity of my own country; and I am satisfied that Texas has a clear and perfect right to cede her territories, and that the acquisition of that country upon proper conditions would prove highly beneficial to every portion of this Union. But still I am among those who regard the peace and harmony, the prosperity and glory of our country as paramount to every other consideration; and I am, therefore, opposed to any attempt to bring in Texas without consulting the nation, and the sanction of a clear majority of the people of this Confederacy. *I am for my country and* HENRY CLAY FIRST, *and for Texas* NEXT, *and for Polk* NEVER *under any circumstances.*

"As ever, yours, JOHN W. CROCKETT."

Mr. Hoke—Twelve Million Bank.—In recounting Mr. Hoke's services to the West, the author of "Plain Thoughts" altogether omits to state, *no doubt* from forgetfulness, his greatest and most important service, in voting to establish the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Bank with the *small* capital of twelve millions of dollars. We remind him of this vote not for the purpose of finding fault, but to enable him in his next edition to supply this singular and unaccountable omission.—*Oxford Mercury.*

The last.—The latest O. K. we have seen, is *Out of Kash.* According to this, the printers are all O. K.

Mr. Clay's Speech.—A Pamphlet edition of this Speech has just been printed at this Office. Whigs, who desire to procure copies for distribution, will have their orders promptly attended to, by addressing the Editor, post paid.—*Raleigh Register.*

Clay and Frelinghuysen.—A lady residing at Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa., presented her husband last week with a pair of twin boys, which they immediately agreed should be named Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate for Governor, a few days since was escorted into Ashville by the cavalry of Buncombe, and welcomed by a salute of artillery—*the first time a cannon had ever been heard in Buncombe.*

In Maryland, Elias Brown and David Stewart, the former a Harrison elector of 1836, and the latter one for 1840, in that State, are now doing battle manfully in our behalf.

The above meets us in several Locofoco papers, and we copy it from the Washington Spectator. Mr. Brown was one of the Harrison electors in 1836, but deserted with Mr. Calhoun in 1837, and has ever since voted against the Whigs. Mr. Stewart was not a Harrison elector in 1840. Both these gentlemen voted against the Whigs at the late election, one in Baltimore county, the other in the city; and then for the first time, the Whigs carried the county and obtained an overwhelming majority in the city. There is scarcely a county in the State in which important changes have not been made in our favor, and in the city of Baltimore again to the Whigs is already astonishing large, and is increasing. The records of the Clay Clubs prove this beyond all controversy.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Buck out.—The Hon. Archibald Atkinson, the Loco Foco Representative of the Norfolk District, said at a Court House, on a recent occasion, that he had offered to bet eleven hundred dollars that Polk would beat Clay, and a Whig to whom the bet was offered had declined to take it. A Whig gentleman of this place, who heard what Mr. Atkinson said, remarked that he had some $5000 in his wallet, and would bet it all, or any part of it that Clay would beat Polk—that if it was not convenient for Mr. Atkinson to stake the money then, his note for the amount would answer. Mr. Atkinson declined to bet, and the Whig offered to bet him $1 000 to $500, which offer Mr. A. declined.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Too Good.—In one of the Eastern towns in our State a meeting of the Locofoco party was called by hand-bills posted at the corners of the streets, headed in large letters "Young Hickory." The meeting was very fully attended, and on inquiring of the leaders the next morning as to the cause they were astonished to find a general complaint of want of notice. "Why, didn't you see the bills posted about the streets headed 'Young Hickory'"? "Why, yes, indeed, we saw those bills every where, but we thought they were *horse-bills.*"

Bangor (Me.) Courier.

The latest folly is a cocked hat, to be worn by the Presidents of Clay Clubs.—*Cincinnati Herald.*

We are sorry that the Locofoco party has an antipathy to a cocked hat, for we shall certainly knock it into one in less than six months.—*Louisville Jour.*

Specie.—The imports of specie into the United States during the year 1843, [illegible] quarters, were $23 585,552. Of this last amount, $17,000,000 were in gold coin, and $6 000 000 in silver. The exports were $3 618 339, leaving an increase in our favor of $20,167,153. It is estimated that in addition to this, at least $8 000 000 have been brought by German emigrants, so that there has been a very large acquisition to the capital of the country.

Philadelphia is again restored to quiet. Most of the military companies from the country have returned home, and the headquarters of those remaining in the city have been removed from the Girard Bank to the Arsenal. The judicial investigation is progressing, and arrests continue to be made. The subscription for the relief of the families of the volunteers who were killed and wounded during the disturbances amounts to upwards of $9,000.

A Great Sale and a Great Bargain.—The Sale of the property of the Milton Manufacturing Company, came off on Thursday last, and was purchased by Mr. J. B. Barrett, of North Granville, New York, at $20 000. The property thus disposed of cost the Company from $60,000 to $70,000. The title is good. And we venture to say that there is not a factory in Carolina possessing superior machinery, a more magnificent building or a better location. Indeed, every thing about it is in splendid order, and as durable as when new. No Factory surpassed it either for the quality of its Yarns or its cloths. And in our opinion Mr. B. has received a bargain unequalled in magnitude in the history of Sales.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The Hon. Mr. Ellsworth says the sunflower is perhaps destined to become one of our most valuable agricultural products. One hundred pounds of the seed afford forty pounds of oil. The refuse of the seed, after compression, furnishes excellent food for cattle: from the leaves of the plant sugars are manufactured, of singular pectoral qualities; the stalk affords a superior alkali, and the comb of the seeds is a choice dainty for swine.

About the time Mr. Clay was in Raleigh, a gentleman of this County, called at our Office for a Register containing an account of his visit. Pulling out a letter, from a highly respectable gentleman, a Democrat,) he read in substance, as follows: "I wish you to call at Gales' Office, and get a copy of his paper and send me, containing an account of Mr. Clay's visit. I take the Standard, but, you know, its statements are always garbled and one-sided."

Raleigh Register.

The above is by no means a rare case. We have had some like it in our day. Some years ago a very respectable and intelligent member of the party in this county, now of Rowan we believe, subscribed to the Observer for the purpose, as he said, of getting correct information. He took the North Carolinian, but could not rely on it."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

FOR THE SENATE,

DAVID McNEILL, Esq.,

FOR THE COMMONS,

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Esq.

THE ELECTION.—We have but one word to add to all we have heretofore said to our Whig friends. And that is, to exhort them to DO THEIR DUTY, AND THEIR WHOLE DUTY! They *can* triumph, and they *ought to* triumph, and we hope they *will* triumph. Let not a Whig have to reproach himself hereafter with a neglect of this great duty and inestimable privilege.

A CHEERING VIEW.—Having occasion to look back upon the votes in this county for the last 11 years, since the organization of the present parties, we were struck with the regular increase of the Whig vote, and the regular decrease of the Locofoco vote. The view was so encouraging—so calculated to make every Whig hold fast to his integrity, and persevere in the good work, in the confidence that success will now soon reward our efforts.—that we cannot do better than present it here.

In 1833, the Whig vote was only 340, the Locofoco vote 967.

In 1834, 393 to 1060.

In 1835, 323 to 1029.

In 1836, 799 to 800. [This year Gov. Dudley was the Whig candidate, and carried more than the Whig strength against Spaight.]

In 1837, 300 to 818.

In 1838, there was no test vote. Dudley beat Busbee in a small vote.

In 1839, 426 to 948.

In 1840, a fair and full trial of strength between Morehead and Saunders. Morehead 621, Saunders 552.

In 1841, no test, 364 to 469—a small turn out.

In 1842, Morehead 558, Henry 886.

In 1843, small vote; Miller 438, Saunders 589.

Courage, then, Whigs! In ten years your vote is nearly doubled, whilst that of the adversary is materially reduced. Correct principles will finally prevail over bad principles and worse practices.

MOORE COUNTY.—Information verbally and by letter, assures us that Donald Street, Esq., our candidate for the Commons, will be elected by at least 100 majority.

CRAVEN COUNTY.—The Newbernian gives gratifying confirmation to our own opinion, when it says, it has not the least doubt that the entire Whig Ticket will be elected by a *handsome* majority.

Extract of a letter from Chatham.

Our candidates close canvassing the county tomorrow night at Haywood, having been out for the last three weeks addressing the people every day.—Both parties appear to be roused, and every effort will be made. I have no doubt that the whole Whig ticket will prevail, and that Chatham will do her duty.

MASS MEETING AT STATESVILLE.—The Salisbury Watchman contains an account of this astounding occasion. There were at least 4000 persons present, with banners and badges, among them 500 Ladies. Mr. Graham was met three miles from town by 1000 persons, and escorted to the meeting, where his presence was loudly welcomed.

The Hon. Waddy Thompson of S. C. spoke first for an hour and a half. He was followed by Mr. Graham, with great force and effect. Then came an abundant Barbecue, and afterwards addresses by the Hon. D. M. Barringer, and Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. The meeting then adjourned to the 1st day of August, when the Whigs of Iredell mean to give Mr. Graham a majority of 1300 to 1400 votes, and no mistake"—so they say, and so be it!

There was a Locofoco Mass meeting at Charlotte on the 23d, which was entertained by speeches from Gen. Dromgoole of Va. and Gen. R. M. Saunders.—[We expect to hear the Locofocos launch their thunders at Dromgoole, because he is a duellist, and has killed his man.] There were from 2 to 3000 persons present, says the Charlotte Journal, and a goodly number of them, says the Salisbury Watchman, *carried Poke Stalks for walking canes*"!!!

At night, Mr. Osborne delivered one of his best speeches before the Clay Club in reply to Dromgoole and Saunders.

On the 24th, Mr. Graham and Mr. Hoke met at the same place. A brief account is given in the Journal of Mr. Graham's speech of 24 hours, and an account of Mr. Hoke's promised. There is said to be great excitement in all the West, which will occasion a full turn out, and a full turn out is almost always a Whig victory.

GRAHAM AT THE HIGH SHOALS.—We did not hear this able and upright supporter of Whig principles, speak at the High Shoals, but all accounts, and they are numerous, have been of the most flattering nature. We have heard our hard sensed and hard fisted farmers say, it was the best speech they ever heard; be this as it may, there is not a semblance of doubt that Mr. Graham has made himself extremely popular in this county. And it has been brought about, solely, by his noble bearing and manly, gentlemanly declaration of his principles. He is looked upon as a man of integrity and loftiness of purpose, and thereby acquires confidence wherever he goes.

Mr. Hoke was there on the same day, and we understand reared and snorted, but it was "no go." He couldn't wheedle the Whigs, and Locos are as scarce as hen-teeth in these "diggins."

IN SHELBY.—A gentleman, who seldom takes a great deal of interest in Politics, has given us an account of their meeting in this place. It was pretty much as it was at the SHOALS: Graham had his opponent completely in his grip, and it was not an easy one of course. Hoke, as usual, performed "great antics," and was as restless as a cat standing on "hot rocks." The only cheers given were for the Whig candidate.

We know of our own "personal" knowledge, at least a half dozen "democrats" in this county, who will vote for Graham instead of Hoke. The fact of the matter is, that Mr. Graham has given the most unbounded satisfaction in this part of the State.

Rutherfordton Republican.

SENATOR MANGUM.—The Whigs of Granville gave a Barbecue to Senator Mangum yesterday. We should exceedingly like to have heard the Senator's speech on the occasion.

COL. HOKE'S COMPLIMENTS TO THE EAST.—A letter to the Raleigh Register, from Morganton, closes with the following paragraphs, which will show the Democrats of the Eastern counties that their poverty is made the subject of a new joke by their candidate for Governor. He refers of course to this Cape Fear region of the State:

"I wish, before I conclude this hasty letter, to inform the Eastern Democrats, in what manner their valiant leader speaks of them among his Mountain brethren. At McDowell, last Saturday, he had occasion to make use of a comparison, when he remarked, that it reminded him of some of the horses he saw in the Eastern part of the State—so poor, that he could have hung his hat on their hip-bones, and while staggering under three barrels of *tare*, (tar) their cruel masters were endeavoring to make them trot after adding a fourth. Verily, Mr. Hoke's anecdotes are at a low ebb, when he is compelled to *draw* on the poor old horses of his Eastern brethren for assistance.

"Set down this district for 4000 *at least* for Graham on the 1st of August."

General Saunders is once more not as good as his word. He promised to address the people of Randolph on Tuesday of last week—but he was not "*that*."

BLIND OBEDIENCE.—The Raleigh Standard says, "The party has spoken—let all good democrats obey." And this is democracy! A set of leaders get together and nominate Hoke for Governor, and the followers are called upon to "OBEY" the orders. Are the people slaves, that this insolent Locofoco dares to tell them that it is their duty to "obey"? Such a doctrine may sit well upon the stomachs of those who regard party as superior to national good and personal liberty; but no Whig, and no freeman, but must spurn those who dare to utter it.

ELECTOR.—At the Convention at Carthage, on the 23d inst., Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq. of Chatham, was nominated as the Whig Candidate for Elector for this District, with an Assistant in each county, viz: John B. Kelly for Moore, Wm. B. Wright for Cumberland, Dr. John H. Montgomery for Montgomery, Eben. Nelms for Stanly, Jonathan Worth for Randolph, and Benj. J. Houze for Chatham.

WORSE AND WORSE.—In the hasty examination which we made last week of the act of 1838-9, for which Mr. Hoke voted, lending the credit of the State to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road for $500,000, we overlooked the important fact, that the mortgage, which Mr. Henry and Col. Wheeler speak of as ample security for that debt, *was totally inoperative until* 1860. By the 7th section of the act, the bonds were not to be redeemable until after the 1st of January 1860. By the 8th section, the Company was to execute a mortgage of the road and all other property, "conditioned for indemnifying and saving harmless the State from the payment of the whole or any part of the bonds" so issued. By the 10th section, it was made the Governor's duty to cause the mortgage to be foreclosed, and the property sold, at any time *after the year* 1860, on the failure of the Company to pay the principal of the bonds. *Of course the mortgage was inoperative until* 1860! In the mean time the road might be, and probably will be, totally worn out, and the Company not have the means to repair it. And yet Col. Wheeler and Mr. Henry assert, that the mortgage was ample security for the debt!!

The 11th section provides, that the *General Assembly*, at any time, when it shall appear that the Company are insolvent, may foreclose the mortgage. But though the Locofocos have constantly contended that the Company is insolvent and has been for years, they did not direct the foreclosure at the last Session, when they had a large majority. In this they were doubtless right, but they were not consistent with their own principles.

By the 9th section, when the Company failed to pay interest semi-annually, the Governor was required to have a sequestration of the receipts of the Company, to pay the interest. This the Governor has done.

The above facts show the correctness of the policy of the act of 1840-41, which Mr. Hoke *dodged*. By that act, good individual bonds, to be renewed every two years, were required and have been given, for the debt of $500,000 due in 1860; and a mortgage of the Road, &c. is required and obtained for the $300,000, due from 1845 to 1851—$30,000 each year. By this act the State can have the mortgage foreclosed and the property sold, if the Company do not, on the 1st Monday of January next, pay off the $30,000 which will then fall due. This is reaching the property at once; whereas by the act which Col. Hoke voted for, it could not be reached till 1860.

The further we look into this matter, the more glaring becomes the deception attempted by Mr. Henry and Col. Wheeler.

☞ Perhaps we never had greater reason to exclaim, "Save us from our friends, and we will take care of our enemies," than on Saturday last, when we saw in the North Carolinian, a note from the Rev. Mr. Buxton, reproving the Editor of that paper for his sneers at the religious profession of the Editor of this paper. The singular character of the note, not less than the impropriety, in our view, of any such interference, requires that we should say, that we knew nothing of the Rev'd Gentleman's intention to write such a note; that we do not think he exhibited his usual good sense in writing it; and that we dissent from some of its most prominent positions. The great respect and kindness which we entertain for him, and a thorough conviction of the goodness of his motives, must not prevent us from saying thus much.

It should be stated, in justice to Mr. Buxton, that we understand he had no idea of the publication of his note.

The occasion is seized by the Carolinian for a new outpouring of abuse upon us, in which, among other things, the Editor asserts, that we have assailed "his standing, not only as an editor, but as an honest man." This is not true, except as his character as an honest man is involved in his character as a dishonest editor—as we think it is. A dishonest editor can no more be an honest man, that a dishonest merchant can be. But we have confined our attacks to his Editorial acts, and have never meddled with his private affairs or character. We know nothing of him privately, and judging from his Editorial character, we desire to know nothing. Whether he "goes to church every Sunday," or *never a Sunday;—where* he gets his "clothes," or *how* he gets them, or whether he gets them at all;—are matters of which we really have not the slightest knowledge, and never had so much curiosity, or desire to imitate *his* example, as to inquire.

His public character, as it exhibits itself in the columns of the Carolinian, we shall continue freely to comment on, whenever we think the cause of morals, of the Whig party, and of the country, requires it. It is not, of course, pleasant to us to do so, because to be blackguarded is the inevitable consequence. But if there were a hundred blackguards, instead of two or three, prepared to lavish their abuse upon us, we would not be deterred from the performance of a plain duty. We are kindly informed, that if we would treat him differently, we might be spared his abuse. We shall not treat him differently.—Whenever we see him guilty of palming off a falsehood or a forgery upon the public for truth, we mean to expose it. We fear not his abuse;—caring only to endeavor not to *deserve it*.

DEATH OF JULIAN E. LEACH, ESQ.—With great regret we hear of the death of this gentleman, which occurred on the 15th inst. at the Grayson Springs in Virginia, whither he had repaired some weeks ago in the hope of restoring his impaired health. He was a native of Randolph County, a Lawyer of high respectability, a member of the Legislature, and a candidate for re-election at the time of his death. His remains were conveyed to Randolph for interment.

One of the boldest humbugs yet attempted by the Locofoco party, is that which they are all now intent upon, from the Globe and Nashville Union down to the Raleigh Standard and Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, viz: to induce the people to believe, in defiance of all history and tradition, that Jas. K. Polk's grandfather, Ezekiel Polk, was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. We have seen a good many printed copies of that document, and we never yet saw one with Ezekiel Polk's name to it. The Declaration will be found in the first volume of the Revised Statutes, in Jones's Defence of North Carolina, in many newspapers published at various times from 1819 to 1844, and never have we seen the name of any Polk attached to it, except that of the true old patriot, Col. Thomas Polk, the father of that other patriot, Col. Wm. Polk, of Raleigh.

The Mecklenburg Declaration was read at the celebration of its 69th Anniversary, at Charlotte, on the 20th of May last. There were quite a number of Locofocos on the Committee of Arrangements at that celebration. We would ask the Charlotte Journal if the copy read at that time had Ezekiel Polk's name to it? It will be recollected that it was after that day that James K. Polk was nominated, and that it became the interest of the Locofocos to falsify History by making a Hero of his ancestor. If Ezekiel's name was not so attached to the copy read on that occasion or the many previous occasions of like character in the very town where the Declaration was formed, and where the facts and the actors were all well known, will any one believe that it ought to be put there at the bidding of an interested and totally unscrupulous party? It is too late.

But there is another point, stronger still, perhaps. In 1831, the Legislature appointed a Committee of five members to collect all the facts in relation to the Declaration, to be published under the eye and by the authority of the Legislature, that there should no longer be a doubt in other States, as there was then none in this State, of the verity of the bold and patriotic deed. Who were on this Committee? Gen. Thomas G. Polk, then a member from Rowan, a grandson of Col. Thos. Polk, was the Chairman; and with him were associated John Bragg of Warren, Col. Evan Alexander of Mecklenburg, Louis D. Henry, of this town, and Alexander McNeill, of this county. Of course the Locofoco reader can scarcely suppose that so good a Locofoco as Louis D. Henry would have omitted to award to Ezekiel Polk the honor of a place among that band of patriots, if he had been entitled to a place there. And yet in the pamphlet prepared by that Committee and published by the State, there is no such name mentioned as Ezekiel Polk. Why didn't Mr. Henry have his name recorded? It could have been as easily done, and as *truthfully* done, (if he had only known what was to happen in 1844,) as some other things he has lately done through the Standard.

And to crown all, not one of the statements of the actors in the scene, or the bye-standers, has a word about Ezekiel Polk's signing the Declaration. There are Gen. Graham, Col. Wm. Polk, the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, Capt. James Jack, John Davidson, and perhaps others, who testify of their own personal knowledge, but none of them mention Ezekiel Polk as a signer.

It has remained for the tribe of Locofoco Editors of 1844 to set History and Tradition all right by *printing a copy of the Declaration for the occasion*, and putting Ezekiel Polk's name to it! And the Globe says, that

"The Federal party, finding their falsehood in danger of detection by this document, have contrived to get a copy of this paper, omitting the name of Ezekiel Polk, to sustain their groundless fabrication."

No great "*contrivance*" was necessary, we imagine, to find a copy of the Revised Statutes, Jones's Defence, or the State Pamphlet. The "contrivance" was, to find a copy *with* Ezekiel's name to it.

P. S. The Globe of Friday last *admits* that Ezekiel Polk was *not* one of the Signers of the Declaration, but shows, from the certificate of Capt. Jack, that the said Ezekiel was a Whig about that time. It is too well established, however, to be controverted, that after the war commenced, he became a Tory, and went in to Charlotte when Cornwallis was there, and took a British protection from him.

The Globe says, "that the said Ezekiel Polk fought during two campaigns in the revolution."

It is suggested that the Globe ought to have stated *on which side* he fought!

THE EMPTY TREASURY.—Mr. Treasurer Wheeler might have found a reason for the absence of that "first red cent," that he is said to be mourning over, in the fact that the last Locofoco Legislature sat longer than any ever held in North Carolina, did nothing useful, and left no money in the Treasury!

THE REVENUE.—The receipts at the N. Y. Custom House on one day of last week, amounted to $231,000, being $46,000 more than was ever received on one day before. And this under a Tariff which, according to the Locofocos, was so *prohibitory*, that it was going to destroy commerce and not furnish a sufficient revenue. Who can rely on a party that is always wrong, always mistaken?

THE DISUNION PROJECT.—In the Charleston Mercury we find a letter from the Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, the Representative in Congress from that District, which contains some remarkable points, viz:

1. He says that "the proper remedy for the evils which afflict the South," is, "emphatically, *Resistance—combined Southern Resistance, if you can procure it. If not, then State Resistance.*"

2. He says "there are reasons which counsel forbearance *until after the Presidential Election.*"

3. That though he does not expect any favorable results "either as it regards the canvass, or the influence of the Democratic candidate, should he be elected," yet he would forbear doing any thing which would embarrass the Democrats during the canvass.

4. He avows his opinion that "a Tariff President and a Tariff Congress *will be elected.*"

So it seems that Disunion is only postponed, till after the Presidential election, lest it should injure the Locofoco party. *We* hope and believe that both Locofocos and Whigs will unite to postpone it to a much more remote period.

We are requested to call attention to G. C. Allen's advertisement of Watches and Jewelry, at New York.

ABANDONMENT OF THE TEXAS QUESTION BY THE NORTHERN LOCOFOCOS.—A movement of the leading Locofocos of New York State has just been brought to light by "the Plebeian," one of the *organs* of the party, which is of the utmost significance. It is a Circular, signed by seven leading Locofocos in the city of New York, addressed to their most influential men in various parts of the State, proposing that they should all unite in the publication of a joint letter, declaring their intention to support Polk, but to reject the Texas issue, which they say is "abhorrent to the opinions and feelings of a great majority of Northern freemen."—They say they must either abandon the contest or abandon Texas. And the N. Y. Evening Post, defending the movement, says,—

"We do not intend to recognize the annexation of Texas as an issue between the two great political parties. It cannot be made so with safety to the democratic party in this state at least. It is only by taking the ground marked out in the letter, adopting the nomination of Polk and Dallas, but rejecting the interpolated question of annexing Texas, and leaving that to be an open question in the party,—it is thus only that the democratic party can be saved from defeat throughout the state."

The Post publishes one of the responses to this Circular, which says,—

"Already in this county men of character and influence, who have always acted with us hitherto, have avowed their determination to abandon Mr. Polk and vote for Mr. Birney, or else refrain from voting at all, while a deep sense of dissatisfaction with the course of the Baltimore Convention pervades the minds of many."

Of still more significance is the call of a meeting in Rochester, N. Y., to be held on the 3d of August, signed by 92 of the most respectable and worthy citizens of that place, who have heretofore belonged to the Locofoco party, but denounce the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, as well in relation to the "two-thirds" rule, as to Texas. [25 of these have since issued a card, stating that they will go for Polk in preference to Clay;—but where are the 67 others?]

These are signs of the overwhelming defeat of Polk in New York. But what becomes of the banners, "Polk and Texas," "Hoke and Texas"? The "harmonious democracy" is rather out of tune.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.—At a Whig Mass meeting, at Syracuse, N. Y. on the 13th inst., when were assembled some 15 or 20,000 people, four hundred wagons came in in one direction. One wagon, drawn by eight yoke of oxen, contained *one hundred and fifteen seceding Locofocos*, who had lately left the party. That was a sight worth seeing.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The N. Y. Evening Post says of its Convention that nominated Polk and Dallas, that they were "Bedlamites," and the nomination itself a "party juggle," perpetrated by a set of "miserable hacks."

POLITICAL CHANGES.

Under this head we begin as usual by correcting the unfounded claims of the Locofoco papers.

The Globe claims "the Hon. Samuel Fessenden of Portland, Maine, late Whig Member of Congress," as having renounced Clay, over his own signature.—There is no such person. There is a Samuel Fessenden, of Maine, who was never a Member of Congress, and has not acted with the Whigs for years and years, but is a furious abolitionist.

Col. Noah Phillips, of Frederick county, Md., who was claimed in the Gettysburg and other Locofoco papers, as abandoning Clay, denies the statement under his own name in the Frederick Herald. He says the author of the story is a base fabricator. He goes for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Locofocos have claimed Ex-Governor Ritner, of Pennsylvania, as a seceder from the Whigs. The Carlisle Expositor says that the Governor was exceedingly indignant at the story, and declared that "he would as soon cut off his right hand."

So much for Locofoco falsehoods!

We gather the following changes to our side within the week past:—

The N. Y. Tribune says it is within its own knowledge, that in a township in Pennsylvania, where there are 200 votes, out of which Van received a majority of 75 in 1840, there are now 125 members of the Clay Club. And that in Tivoli, N. Y. where the Plebeian boasted some time ago that there was but one Whig, and he weak in the faith, the Editors have received a subscription for 25 Clay Tribunes, cash paid.

The N. Y. Western State Journal, says that in one election district in Lenox, in that State, where parties in 1840 stood 24 Locos to 14 Whigs, there is now but one Polk man!

The Canton, Ohio, Repository states that in two townships of that county, (Stark) 150 Democrats have come out from the party and now go for Clay.

Stephen Smith of Mill Creek, Ohio, and John W. Arnold, of Miamisburg, both assign their reasons for quitting the Locos and going for Clay.

Lorenzo D. Jones, of Richland, Ohio, says in the Clinton Republican, that he has "lately begun to think for himself," and the natural result is, that he abandons Locofocoism, with which he has heretofore acted, and goes for Whigs and Whig measures.

Thos. Reed, of Wayne, Ohio, renounces the Locofoco party, with which he has acted for many years, and, through the same paper, gives good reasons therefor, among others, that in their 12 years' rule, instead of building up the country, they have pulled down the good measures given us by Madison, &c.

Silas L. Hardy, of Deer Isle, Maine, who has always acted with the Locofocos, and been one of their most influential men, abandons them through a note in the Kennebec Journal, and goes for Clay.

The names of George Train, of Utica, N. Y., being affixed to a call of a Locofoco meeting, he came out in the Gazette of that place with a declaration that it was put there without his consent, and that he goes for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Still they come!—The Steubenville (Ohio) Herald informs us that Judge Patterson, a highly influential and respectable citizen of Jefferson county, has left the Polk party and declared for Harry of the West. The Herald also contains the renunciations of D. H. Ralston, James S. Blackburn, Wm. Trotter, and Henry Bets, all citizens of Salem Township in the above county, and, until lately, zealous Locofocos.

John Busk, formerly Editor and Proprietor of the Baltimore Republican, the Loco-Foco organ in Maryland, has come out for Clay and Frelinghuysen. He was a leading Van Buren man in 1840.

[Plenty of others on hand, omitted for want of room.—*Ed. Observer.*

The whig editor of the N[illegible]e, who is now a warm supporter [illegible]n active part against his nominat[illegible]an.

The Editor of the N[illegible]une has a[illegible]nounced the[illegible]as propagated by [illegible]pers, a vile falsehood.

Why dont the whig paper here tell its readers about "Gen. Thomas Edwards," the old negro man in Connecticut who left democracy lately, and goes for Clay?—*North Carolinian.*

Why don't we? Why because we have no wish to deceive our readers, by false statements invented by Locofocos. We are not surprised that the Carolinian can't understand our motive.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"CARTHAGE, July 23, 1844.

Mr. Hale: I drop you a few lines to inform you of the result of the Convention held at this place this day. Every county in the District, with the exception of Stanly, was represented. Its deliberations resulted in the selection of M. Q. Waddell of Chatham, who responded to the nomination in a most powerful and thrilling speech, to the entire satisfaction of his Whig friends and complete overthrow of Locofocoism. A noble effort in a noble cause."

"He [Mr. Frelinghuysen,] knows very well that Mr. Clay has fought duels, and he knows very well that Mr. Clay wrote the challenge for Graves, a copy of which was sent to Cilley, which ended in the death of that gentleman.—*North Carolinian.*

Yes, and the Editor of the Carolinian "knows very well" that his great idol, Gen. Jackson, and some of his little idols, "have fought duels,"—not bloodless duels, like Mr. Clays, but murderous duels, in which men were slain. And he knows very well, if he knows any thing about it, that the challenge Mr. Clay wrote for Graves, was written because the one Graves wrote and was about to send, was a peremptory call, admitting of no amicable settlement, and Mr. Clay thought it ought to be settled amicably, and therefore wrote a challenge, that would admit of explanation. Yet, to injure Mr. Clay, the Editor strives to leave the impression on the minds of his readers, that Mr. Clay was the cause of the duel being fought. In our next we will publish the evidence on this point.

Just give them full power in North Carolina; let them pass through the Legislature such bills as they may wish to pass; let their extravagant schemes and appropriations have free course, and our word for it the tenth year from this will see our noble old Commonwealth on her knees begging her creditors for more time, and taxing the hard-working farmer to the last pig in his pen or the last ear of corn in his crib!—*Raleigh Standard.*

What is a fellow's word worth who will pledge it upon such a ridiculous batch of impudent falsehoods as the above? If the ravings of such an unprincipled demagogue are to influence men more honest than himself, heaven help the old North State!

"*The Stick that broke Mr. Van Buren's head*," is the significant title given by Mr. Elmore of South Carolina, to the nominee of the Locofoco Convention, James K. Polk.—*Exchange paper.*

Rather a soft head to be broken by a *Polk* stick.

POLITICAL DEFINITIONS.—'OLD HICKORY.' *The Timber that made Van Buren President.*" 'YOUNG HICKORY.'—*The Stick that broke Van Buren's head.*"

Supreme Court.—Thomas B. Wetmore, of Fayetteville, has been admitted to Superior Court practice.—*Raleigh Register.*

The difference.—The Whigs of the County of New Hanover freely invite all "Democrats" to attend their political meetings, and discuss with them the topics of the day, whilst some of the "Democrats" of said County insult Whigs who go to "Democratic" meetings, and threaten others with violence who speak of attending.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FOR WARDENS OF THE POOR.

Lauchlin Bethune.
William Cade.
Col. Alex. Elliott.
John L. Bethea.
Col. Arch'd S. McNeill.
Jno. D. Harrington.
W. McL. McKay.
A. A. McKethan.
D. G. McRae.

DIED,

In this county, on the 20th inst., Mrs. AGNES BRYANT, consort of Mr. Bartram Bryant, aged 58 years.

In Raleigh, on the 23d, MARY, infant daughter of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner.

In Anson county, on the 14th inst., Mr. JESSE COX, in the 64th year of his age, "in hopes of a more enduring substance, even an eternal inheritance," with the saints in light. The deceased was truly an affectionate husband, a tender father, a humane master, a just man, a good citizen, a pious christian—and for ten years a worthy member of the Baptist Church of Christ. The end of such shall be peace, and their memory shall live forever. His young and tender daughter, Jane, aged 14 years, and who waited on her father in his affliction and death, was taken at the grave of her father, and in four short days has fallen into the same fatal arms, leaving a large circle of kindred and friends to mourn their unexpected loss. Her aged mother is now very ill with the same affliction; while her spirit is robed in the mantle of the deepest sorrow. May these melancholy events speak to every heart. We too must die, and we too should be ready!!

"Let this vain world engage no more:
Behold the gaping tomb!
It bids us seize the present hour:
To-morrow death may come.

Oh, let us fly—to Jesus fly,
Whose powerful arm can save;
Then shall our hopes ascend on high,
And triumph o'er the grave." [*Com.*

At his residence in Sampson county, after a protracted illness, Mr. BEDREDEN CARAWAY, aged 62 years.

In Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN PYLE, formerly of this town, aged about 30 years.

Died, in Charlestown, Mass., on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH WATTERS, of Hillsborough, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 31.

REMARKS.—There is some demand for Flour, at 4 25 to 4 75. Corn 50 to 55. Sales of good Cotton at $7, to Manufacturers. Goods (Groceries) are plenty and prices low, with but little demand.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 24.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 75 a 11 25; Timber 5 50 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 55 a 4 00; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

The sales of turpentine the week past have been mostly at 2 06, one lot at 2 08.

Tar is as at last report, 1 10, and is scarce, with a good demand existing.

Several raits of handsome mill timber have sold at 6¼ and 6½ dls.

Nothing doing in lumber; none coming in in fact.

Prime shingles are inquired for, and will command 2 to 2½ dls.

There was an auction sale yesterday of North county Corn, rather interior, and it brought 42 to 44 cts.—*Chronicle.*

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7½.

At [illegible]k, Cotton dull, at 5¾ to 9. Corn 47 to [illegible]

The [illegible]ceipts of Cotton 2,003,757 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, a Flat from O'Hanlon's boat Seawell, with a few goods. [The river is so low that it cost nearly $60 to bring up these goods, the freight of which was about $15.]

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 19.—Brig Eagle from N. York; Schr. Alaric from New York. 21.—Schrs. Chas. E. Thorn from New York, Tionesta from Portsmouth, Va. 22.—Brig George from Havana. 23.—Schr. Bounty from St. Petre, Guadaloupe.

☞ The Public are invited to attend a Lecture in the Town Hall, on Sunday, 4th proximo, at 4 o'clock, P. M., when the claims to Infallibility of the self-styled "Holy Roman Catholic Church" will be examined by JOHN H. PEARCE.

July 30, 1844.

WATCHES!!!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE Largest and most Splendid Assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

☞ Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall St., New York, (Up Stairs.)

July 20, 1844. 16-3m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Isaac Deaton, I shall expose to public sale, for Cash, at the dwelling house of said Deaton, in Montgomery county, on the 30th August next, two tracts of LAND, lying and being in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Dick's Creek, containing three or four hundred acres, being all the Land owned by said Deaton in said county. Also, four head of Horses, ten head of Cattle, forty head of Hogs, and thirty head of Sheep.

JESSE SMITHERMAN.

July 24, 1844. 17ts

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 28 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 10th of August, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$30,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,500, $3,227, $3,000, $2,500, 40 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $500, 60 of $400, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 29 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 17th of August, 1844.

PRIZES.

$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000, $1,750, $1,500, 10 Prizes of $1,000, 15 of $500, 20 of $250, &c. &c. &c.

13 Drawn Nos. out of 60.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 22 wholes			$100 00
Ditto	ditto	22 halves	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarters	25 00

SPLENDID.

40 000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 30 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 24, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000, $15,000, $12,500, $6,000, $5,000, $2,915, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 100 of $500, 130 of $200, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	20 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 31 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 31st of August, 1844.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,747, 25 Prizes of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

July 20, 1844. 16-tdpd

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Drantys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambries; Stockings; Irish Linens; Sheeting, White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Wo[illegible] and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and [illegible] Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-de-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and rug[illegible],
Pennsylvania and other Jeans.

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for [illegible], or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

---

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 1400tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. Neh. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken the Stand to open his Shop, where he may be found ready on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable to the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and [illegible] Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, W[illegible] Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lucking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dumas's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 13tf

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
10 bbls. [illegible] COPPERAS,

For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 25, 1844.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend at or near to the following [illegible] of all arrears of Pension and remit as directed. From past experience, the Editors hopes he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished [illegible].

EDMUND FULLER

Fayetteville, August 19, 1843. 9tf

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Penn, Sydney, [illegible] Franklin, price 37½ cts. The Mysteries of Paris, 2 vols. 50; S. Lorrequer's Irish Sketch Book, 25; Nixon Berkeley, 25; Pickwick Papers, 25; Tales of the Peasantry, 25; Charles O'Malley, 25; Harry Lorrequer, 25; Confessions of an Etonian, 25; Sketches by Boz, 25; Oliver Twist, 25; Frederick Brunow's Travels in Italy, by Mary Howitt, 25; Abernethy's Lectures, 25; Mysteries of Paris, Vol. 2, 25; Nicholas Nickleby, Vol. 1, 25; Napoleon's Army, Vol. 1, 25; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, 25; Life and Speeches [illegible] vols. 50; Tales of Fashionable Life, 25; Pickwick without a Master, 25; [illegible]nish ditto, 25; Humbug ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. H[illegible]

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 21, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *a tonative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John [illegible] deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Clark's or Archibald Marsh's [illegible] neighborhood, in Chatham county. The a[illegible] reward will be paid for his apprehension, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

[illegible]H.

Tyson's Post Office, Chatham County, Jan. 24. 86tf

FOR SALE,

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,

Three Negroes and Two Cows.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Fayetteville, [illegible]

State of North Carolina,

[illegible] COUNTY.

Court of [illegible] Sessions, *April* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] EDWARD LAND.

[illegible] to the [illegible]tion of the Court, that [illegible]dant, Jame[illegible] [illegible]dent of [illegible] State. It is therefore [illegible]cation [illegible] made for six weeks [illegible] Fayetteville Observer, [illegible] notifying said Defendant to appear [illegible] Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held [illegible] County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in [illegible] next, then and there to plead, or the [illegible] will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lastring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

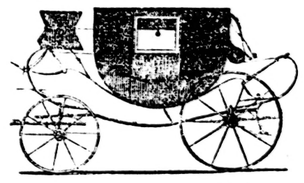
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

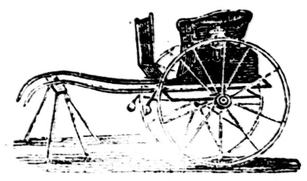
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1843. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.

Amos Brown vs. Dicey Brown.

Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.

May 4, 1844. 6-3m

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue notice to Richard M. Lewis, Durum Lewis, Edward Lewis, J. S. W. Lescesne and wife Lucy Ann, John M. Carver, and to all other persons interested therein, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not admitted to probate in solemn form.

Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that John Wilkins and wife Sarah, Jas. B. Singletary and wife Nancy, Larry Britt and wife Anna, William Evens and Lewis Evens, and all other persons interested in the probate of said Will, to appear at Elizabethtown on the 1st Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not proven in solemn form.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in May, 1844.

[13] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson [illegible]
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

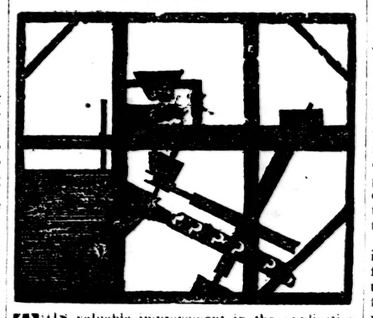
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summers, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina. (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has attested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased [illegible] painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga.,
August 21, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore